

MASON'S

O.K. SAUCE
THE GOLD MEAT SPECIALITY

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

You can Stop that Headache
AND ENJOY THE
FEELING OF RELIEF
FROM PAIN
IF YOU USE
CORRECT EYEWEAR
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,642. 號二十四百六千九萬一第 日二十月四年酉辛 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 19th, 1921. 四拜禮 號九十月五年十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

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CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
Favourite powders—E. C. and SMOKE-
LESS DIAMOND.

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HONGKONG.

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GOODS STORE.**

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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

SUNDAYS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compost Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Through	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Through	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Through	No. 20 Through
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
CANTON (at Shek Tao)	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.30	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30
Shek Tao	arr. 7.20	arr. 7.35	arr. 7.50	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.20	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.50	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35
Shum Chai	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40
Shum Chai	arr. 7.30	arr. 7.45	arr. 7.60	arr. 7.75	arr. 7.90	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.20	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.50	arr. 9.05
Shum Chai	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50
Shum Chai	arr. 7.40	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.10	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55
Shum Chai	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.60	dep. 7.75	dep. 7.90	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20
Shum Chai	arr. 7.50	arr. 8.05	arr. 8.20	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.50	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.05
Shum Chai	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10
Shum Chai	arr. 8.00	arr. 8.15	arr. 8.30	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.60	arr. 8.75	arr. 8.90	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35
Shum Chai	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20
Shum Chai	arr. 8.10	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25
Shum Chai	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.60	dep. 8.75	dep. 8.90	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50
Shum Chai	arr. 8.20	arr. 8.35	arr. 8.50	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35
Shum Chai	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40
Shum Chai	arr. 8.30	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.60	arr. 8.75	arr. 8.90	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.05
Shum Chai	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50
Shum Chai	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55
Shum Chai	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.60	dep. 8.75	dep. 8.90	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20
Shum Chai	arr. 8.50	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.05
Shum Chai	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.10
Shum Chai	arr. 9.00	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.60	arr. 9.75	arr. 9.90	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35
Shum Chai	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20
Shum Chai	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25
Shum Chai	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.60	dep. 9.75	dep. 9.90	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50
Shum Chai	arr. 9.20	arr. 9.35	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35
Shum Chai	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.40
Shum Chai	arr. 9.30	arr. 9.45	arr. 9.60	arr. 9.75	arr. 9.90	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.05
Shum Chai	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.50
Shum Chai	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55
Shum Chai	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.60	dep. 9.75	dep. 9.90	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20
Shum Chai	arr. 9.50	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.05
Shum Chai	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.10
Shum Chai	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.60	arr. 10.75	arr. 10.90	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35
Shum Chai	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.20
Shum Chai	arr. 10.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25
Shum Chai	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.60	dep. 10.75	dep. 10.90	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.50
Shum Chai	arr. 10.20	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.35
Shum Chai	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.40
Shum Chai	arr. 10.30	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.60	arr. 10.75	arr. 10.90	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.05
Shum Chai	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.50
Shum Chai	arr. 10.40	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55
Shum Chai	dep. 10.45	dep. 10.60	dep. 10.75	dep. 10.90	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.20
Shum Chai	arr. 10.50	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.05
Shum Chai	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.10
Shum Chai	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.45	arr. 11.60	arr. 11.75	arr. 11.90	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.35
Shum Chai	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20
Shum Chai	arr. 11.10	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25
Shum Chai	dep. 11.15	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 11.60	dep. 11.75	dep. 11.90	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.50
Shum Chai	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35
Shum Chai	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40
Shum Chai	arr. 11.30	arr. 11.45	arr. 11.60	arr. 11.75	arr. 11.90	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.05
Shum Chai	dep. 11.35	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50
Shum Chai	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55
Shum Chai	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.60	dep. 12.75	dep. 12.90	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20
Shum Chai	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.50	arr. 14.05
Shum Chai	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10
Shum Chai	arr. 12.00	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.45	arr. 12.60	arr. 12.75	arr. 12.90	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35
Shum Chai	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20
Shum Chai	arr. 12.10	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25
Shum Chai	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.45	dep. 12.60	dep. 12.75	dep. 12.90	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50
Shum Chai	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.50	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.20	arr. 14.35
Shum Chai	dep. 12.25	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.40
Shum Chai	arr. 12.30	arr. 12.45	arr. 12.60	arr. 12.75	arr. 12.90	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.50	arr. 14.05
Shum Chai	dep. 12.35	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.50
Shum Chai	arr. 12.40	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55
Shum Chai	dep. 12.45	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.60	dep. 13.75	dep. 13.90	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20
Shum Chai	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.50	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.20	arr. 14.35	arr. 14.50	arr. 15.05
Shum Chai	dep. 12.55	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.10
Shum Chai	arr. 13.00	arr. 13.15	arr. 13.30	arr. 13.45	arr. 13.60	arr. 13.75	arr. 13.90	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.20	arr. 14.35
Shum Chai	dep. 13.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.20
Shum Chai	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.25
Shum Chai	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.60	dep. 13.75	dep. 13.90	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.50
Shum Chai	arr. 13.20	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.50	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.20	arr. 14.35	arr. 14.50	arr. 15.05	arr. 15.20	arr. 15.35
Shum Chai	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.40
Shum Chai	arr. 13.30	arr. 13.45	arr. 13.60	arr. 13.75	arr. 13.90	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.20	arr. 14.35	arr. 14.50	arr. 15.05
Shum Chai	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.35	dep. 15.50
Shum Chai	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.55
Shum Chai	dep. 13.45	dep. 13.60	dep. 13.75	dep. 13.90	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.20
Shum Chai	arr. 13.50	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.20	arr. 14.35	arr. 14.50	arr. 15.05	arr. 15.20	arr. 15.35	arr. 15.50	arr. 16.05
Shum Chai	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.25	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.55	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.25	dep. 15.40	dep. 15.55	dep. 16.10
Shum Chai	arr. 14.00	arr. 14.15	arr. 14.30	arr. 14.45	arr. 14.60	arr. 14.75	arr. 14.90	arr. 15.05	arr. 15.20	arr. 15.35
Shum Chai	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35	dep. 14.50	dep. 15.05	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.35	dep. 15.50	dep. 16.05	dep. 16.20
Shum Chai	arr. 14.10	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.40	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.10	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.40	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.10	arr. 16.25
Shum Ch										

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CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. H. J. COMPERTZ).)

AN AMAN'S BRAVERY.

A Chinese named Wong King, pleaded guilty to charges of assault with intent to rob.

Mr. Dyer Ball, who prosecuted for the Crown, said that on May 1st the prisoner and two other men entered a house in Wing Lok Street and held up the inmates. Wong King threatened the master of the house with a knife, and an aman intervened and himself between the two men, allowing her master to escape into the kitchen and give the alarm. The intruders then made off and only Wong King was captured.

In sentencing the prisoner to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, His Honour said that the aman deserved much credit for her courageous conduct.

BANISHED MAN RETURNS.

A Chinese named Taang Fuk was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour for having disobeyed a deportation order banishing him from the Colony.

(BEFORE THE JUSTICE JUDGE (MR. J. R. WOOD).)

KIDNAPPING CHARGE: PRISONERS ACQUITTED.

A man named Lai Sin King, and a woman named Leung Kin were indicted for child stealing and child harbouring. The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wake-man) prosecuted, and said that the facts of the case were that Lai Sin King occupied a room in the house where the child's parents lived at Yau-mai. On May 6th, it was alleged, he visited the family and told Pang Cheung that his brother was waiting downstairs for him with something to eat. The boy left the room, followed a few minutes later by Lai Sin King and several hours' searching failed to reveal any trace of the youngster. His disappearance was reported to the police.

Questioned by the judge, the child's father said that he saw the boy go downstairs and saw Lai Sin King follow him. He had his suspicions about the latter but there was not sufficient evidence to have him arrested.

Lai Sin King, when asked whether he had anything to say, said that the affair had nothing to do with his second prisoner, who was a relative of his, and whom he asked to take care of the child for him. He contended that the child's father was a party to the kidnapping and knew who had taken the child away. After a retirement of about half an hour the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the prisoners were discharged.

ASSAULT AT WISEMAN'S CAFE.

TROUBLE WITH THE STAFF.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, Mr. Percy Robert Beesley, assistant manager of Wiseman's Cafe, charged one of the table boys with assault.

The complainant said that at about 7.40 on Tuesday night he went to the pantry on his usual round of inspection and there found the defendant and a number of other boys at work. In the alleyway, he saw boy No. 13, whom Mr. Goodall had dismissed for insolence, as from 9.30 p.m. No. 13 was standing about, smoking, and idling away his time. The witness told him to attend to his duties. This he refused to do, and the witness told him a second time, but still he took no notice. The witness then told No. 13 that if he persisted in refusing to obey orders, he would have to give up his uniform, leave the premises, and return at 6.30 for his wages. No. 13 took off his uniform, but refused to go away unless he had his wages paid to him, saying that he wanted to go to Canton that same night. The witness thereupon pushed him into the alleyway. At the same time, the defendant (boy No. 25) jumped on the witness from behind, and seizing hold of his arms, pressed him against the ice chest while No. 13 punched him in the eye. By the time the witness had freed himself, No. 13 had disappeared. The witness sent for the police and gave the defendant in charge. No. 13 had not been seen since.

The defendant said that he was trying to separate Mr. Beesley from No. 13, who was a small man. When he saw Mr. Beesley hold No. 13 by the neck, he feared that Mr. Beesley might murder him. Mr. Beesley denied that he held No. 13 by the neck. He had hardly touched him when the defendant jumped on him. If defendant was only trying to separate him from the other boy the latter could not possibly have given him a blow in the eye because he was only half witness' height.

The Magistrate said the boy could have dealt the blow if he were a skilful pugilist.

Mr. Beesley: I am a boxer. The Magistrate (to defendant): You must learn not to interfere with people put over you in authority. Ten days' imprisonment with hard labour.

A BRIEF STRIKE. When the boys in the Cafe heard the result of this case at the Magistrate they decided to have a sympathetic strike, but after a quarter-of-an-hour they thought better of it and resumed work.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT: SCENE IN AN OFFICE.

At the Magistrate's, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, yesterday, Lam Heng Cho, clerk in the insurance department of the Union Trading Company, summoned Henry Cadogan Best, engineer, for assault.

Mr. M. K. Lo represented the complainant and Mr. G. G. N. Tinson the defendant.

Mr. Tinson said the defendant admitted the assault, but under extreme provocation.

The complainant said that at 4.15 p.m., on May 11th, he was in the office, when the defendant came in, and said: "Why did you tell my friend that I have no more connection with the firm?" Witness replied: "I understood you resigned on May 1st." Defendant said, "Can't you tell them I am sick, or something?" He replied: "How can I, when you are about the place?" With that, the defendant struck him on the left shoulder with a stick. Then the defendant accused the complainant of referring to his wife as "To chik yeh" ("a thing"). He denied it. This led to the defendant saying: "Do you think my wife is telling a lie?" Complainant replied: "I think she is telling a lie." Defendant then struck complainant a second blow on the right shoulder with the cane. Complainant was prevented by those in the office from retaliating with a chair, and the defendant was persuaded to leave the place. He returned, however, and again referred to the remark about his wife. On a fresh denial by the complainant, defendant struck him several blows on the chest, and in the face. He pulled a file from his coat and alleged that the complainant tried to do him bodily harm with it.

Francis Xavier Remedios and Starling Jex, who, Mr. Lo said, were friends of the defendant's and only gave evidence when told they would be called on subpoena if they refused, supported the complainant's account of the occurrence. They said they saw no file used.

The defendant, giving evidence, said the complainant's intonation when speaking to him in the opening of their conversation was very offensive. He was also aggrieved because he had heard been insolently treated by the complainant. In the course of the dispute, the complainant picked up something and "came for" him, and the more serious blows that defendant delivered, he declared, were struck in self-defence.

Defendant's coat was produced, with two or three rents in it.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$30 and ordered the defendant to pay \$25 compensation to the complainant.

PROPOSED MERGING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

An offer has been made by the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., to the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., with a view to the amalgamation of the two companies. The directors are of opinion that a fusion of interests will enable the joint business of the two companies to be conducted more profitably and more economically than under the existing system of working and such fusion will be to the mutual advantage of both companies.

The scheme of amalgamation approved by the directors of both companies is that the Association shall issue new shares (out of their authorized unissued capital) of the nominal value of \$10 each fully paid and allot them to the Far Eastern Co.'s shareholders in exchange for their shares in the ratio of one share in the Association for one share in the Company. The Association shall further make payment to the shareholders in the Company of the sum of \$15.5 in cash for each one share in the Company held by each shareholder.

Unless substantially the whole of the Company's shareholders agree within a reasonable time to exchange their shares upon the basis above mentioned the Association reserves to itself the right to withdraw this offer. The majority of the Company's shareholders satisfactory to the Association would, of course, compel dissentient shareholders to exchange their shares for shares in the Yangtze. They could continue to be shareholders in the Far Eastern and would receive any dividends, etc., declared by that company.

AMBER GLASSES.

Amber lenses have proved to be most efficient for out-door wear in the tropical sun. All irritating light rays are absorbed and the result is a restful feeling to the eye and a relief from the white glare. Amber lenses are especially recommended to those whose work takes them in the sun. Army officers find them indispensable on the range, persons contemplating a sea voyage will find these glasses almost a necessity. Amber lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric forms are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Scientific Opticians, located in Queen's Road, Central—Apv.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of May, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolution:

1.—That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinance under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars to 50 millions of dollars.

2.—That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of \$70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Register to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe, for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4.—That the payment of the sum of \$70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz.:

1st instalment of \$25 on the 1st day of July, 1921.

2nd and final instalment of \$25 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5.—That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, fractional certificates in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

6.—That after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7.—That interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up, and from due dates for payment of same.

8.—That interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9.—That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund. For The HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1921. 887

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On FRIDAY, the 20th May, 1921, at 10.30 A.M., at Royal Army Service Corps Pier, W. D. Vessel "HERCULES"

Length ... 37 feet 6 inches
Beam ... 10 feet 3 inches
Depth ... 10 feet 3 inches
Displacement Tonnage ... 170 Tons
Engine ... Cox's Falmouth
Horse Power ... 360 H.P.

Knots 10. Working Pressure per square inch 150 lbs. Built at Falmouth. Materials of Construction Wood to water line, Iron Plated. Approximate Carrying Capacity, 25 Tons of 100 Passengers. As the now lies.

A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at these offices. The vessel will be open to inspection from 17th May to the day of sale inclusive between hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Permits for inspecting will be issued on Application at the Auctioneers. Ship may not be viewed without permit. Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers to the Government. [912]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for: Boxes OK, KI, LM, LN, LR, LU, LV, LW, 50.

LOST—A Gold and Platinum Bar BROOCH with one Diamond. Reward if returned to V. E. F. AIREY, Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. 72

TO LET—A FURNISHED FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, for six months or longer. Write Box LV, c/o Daily Press Office. 71

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with Verandahs. Married couples or Bachelors. Vacant June 1st. Good board, modern sanitation. Telephone, easy to business centre. Apply Box LV, c/o Daily Press Office. 67

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, Balcony, Private Bathroom with English Family, Kowloon. Suitable for 1 or 2 Bachelors or Married Couple. With or without board. Apply Box LX, c/o Daily Press Office. 69

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, English, speaks position, 14 years' business experience. Good French, little Cantonese. Typing, Bookkeeping. Write "P," c/o Daily Press Office. 70

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District. Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Apply to—Box No. 584, Care of Daily Press Office. 583

FOR SALE.

BRUNSWICK STANDARD ICE MAKING PLANT. Capacity—4 tons per 24 hours. No. of Ice Cans—36. Weight of Block 150 lbs., size 4 1/2" x 12" x 12". Compressor Pulley—40" dia., 2 1/2" face. Speed—160 R.P.M. Atmospheric Ammonia Condenser—2 pipes 10 ft. long. Complete with Ice Tank and Accessories. Also One 20 H.P. Motor to provide power for above plant. Further details and specification may be obtained from—ACAL/REISS & CO., No. 3, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong. Hongkong, April 22nd, 1921. 845

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RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The idea must have occurred to everybody, I imagine, that the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chupak required a good deal of courage to lead the public protest against the increased House Rate after silently acquiescing in it at the Legislative Council meeting. In similar circumstances in England they would have met with a good deal of heckling, but out here we have learned to welcome these signs of grace in our public men even though they make a rather tardy appearance. With characteristic inconsistency, however, the junior evening paper castigated Mr. Pollock and Mr. Lau for their neglect of duty, forgetful of the fact that some days previously it had said: "These taxes were imposed without a single protest on the part of the unofficial members of the Council for the very simple reason that the Colony's finances are in such a bad way that more revenue is a matter of absolute necessity." Clearly Mr. Pollock and Mr. Lau were not alone in changing their minds as the result of a little reflection.

It is amusing to read the flack attacks that are made on Constitutional Reform. A little while ago the grievance was that the scheme decided upon after full discussion in the Press and on the platform was not worth having because, although it provided four members for the general public and abolished the two nominated seats on the Council, it left the representation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace untouched. Now that it is proposed to send a petition to the House of Commons asking only that there should be an unofficial majority elected on a popular franchise, so far as all the non-Chinese members, except the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, are concerned, we are asked to believe that "the art of good government and public administration lies in the ability of men to come to their task in an absolutely disinterested spirit; in their being able to view a problem unhampered by personal considerations and free to a large extent from the operation of their own decisions." Like "guinea-pigs" on a Company directorate, for example. That's why the Government and their satellites are given houses at nominal rentals and free from taxes, I suppose; it enables them to "clap another seven per cent. on to the Home Rates with breezy insouciance."

Then we are told that "the most efficient and beneficial direction can be given by trained experts, to whom the performance of duty is just that and nothing more." No doubt if we could get a junk of archangels it would be superior to the representative form of government which is the best system that mankind has been able to evolve up to the present, but, to parody the words of Mrs. Beeton, you must "first catch your archangels." The most devout admirer of our local Government will hardly claim, I suppose, that we have achieved this necessary preliminary yet; and there are some of us rude enough to question whether cadets who are "everything by turns and nothing long" can truthfully be described as "experts." The tenor of the whole argument is reminiscent of

"God bless the Squire and his relations And keep us folk in our proper stations."

Nobody in these days is likely to be impressed with such antiquated notions, which are really intended to furnish a contrast to the dread alternative—the giving of power to men drawn from private interests and the accompanying risk of "all those objectionable abuses which creep into 'democratic' administrations." This, let me remind you, is not extracted from the *Government Gazette* but from a newspaper which draws its support from the people it despises. It is very ingenious, but my own opinion of the intelligence of the public is not so poor as to fear that they will be deceived by any such artifices. They know perfectly well, without being reminded, that "Hongkong is the home of strong vested interests" and that under the existing *triumvirate* those interests get all the consideration while they get none. In these circumstances they are not likely to be jockeyed into the belief that, if given the vote, they would be such fools as to elect those with "axes to grind."

I observed the other evening that the *Hongkong Telegraph* had discovered, as a result of an interview with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in regard to the *mui tai* system, about which so many questions have recently been asked in the House of Commons, that "Slavery is officially denied." It would have been worth a bigger headline if Slavery had been officially admitted to exist in the Colony. It has been officially denied on many occasions since the first question on the subject was asked in the House of Commons. Of course, its existence is officially denied. Imagine what would happen if it were officially admitted! There would be a demand from Home for the scalps of all the officials who are responsible for seeing that the laws of the Colony and of the whole Empire on this subject are obeyed!

All these official denials are, however, mere academic quibbles. The report tells us that

Mr. Ross characterized the allegations that girls and boys are bought and sold in the Colony for the purposes of labour as being "absolutely untrue." Any girl who was not in the custody of her parents was the official ward of the Secretariat. She was not under the guardianship of anyone else. Slavery did not enter into the question. Cases of cruelty, whether to a child with its parents or to a *mui tai*, who was the legal ward of the Secretariat, were amenable to both Chinese and English law.

If the innocent young man of the *Telegraph* were sent back to Mr. Ross with instructions to ascertain, if possible, what subtle reservations were in his mind when he characterized the allegations in the manner above written, the Secretary of Chinese Affairs would be hard put to it to give a satisfactory explanation. It would be utterly impossible for anybody acquainted with the practice to deny flatly that children are bought and sold in this Colony (as they are in many provinces of China, if not in all); and if the reservation in Mr. Ross's mind is that they are not bought for labour all I can say is that it is contrary to general experience.

Here is the opinion of a leading Chinese resident on the subject: "It is from no altruistic motives that the services of the *mui tai* are employed. It is simply a matter of dollars and cents pure and simple. Her board, lodging and clothing and the meagre amount of schooling she receives work out on the whole far more cheaply than the wages paid for domestic service. It is thus clear enough that, where she is employed by an exacting housewife, the *mui tai* can be made the victim of labour by compulsion which otherwise could not be exacted from menials in the household engaged on a monthly hire basis. Herein lies the greatest objection to the prevailing system. . . . There is no such thing as 'social custom' in the *mui tai* system."

The present discussion on the subject had its origin in a case at the Criminal Sessions three or four years ago when a man was charged with having "unlawfully by fraud" enticed away two little Chinese servant girls (*mui tai*), under the age of fourteen years, from the custody of their "lawful guardians." Mr. C. G. Alabaster, who defended, argued that the indictment could not stand because the lawfulness of the custody was an essential ingredient in the offence, and these children were living in a state of slavery, which could not be recognised in a British Colony. These two children had been bought for \$100 and \$140 respectively, they received no wages—except clothes and food—in return for their work, and their mistresses claimed the right to sell them again. The Chief Justice, who was asked "What is Slavery?" Mr. Alabaster furnished an answer by arguing that a person who is sold and bought, and receives no wages, except clothes and food, in exchange for work, is a slave. That is the meaning of slavery throughout the British Empire, and the law does not sanction its existence in this Colony.

The Chief Justice on that occasion argued that it was a Chinese custom and that Chinese were protected in their customs under a proclamation issued by Capt. Elliot, when the British took possession of the territory; but Sir William Rees Davies overlooked the fact that this proclamation was repudiated by both the British and the Chinese Governments and it ceased to operate when the Treaty of Nanking was signed, ceding the island of Hongkong in perpetuity to the British Crown to be governed by such laws and regulations as the occupant of the Throne of Great Britain shall see fit to direct.

It has frequently been said by the official spokesmen that the position is "well understood," but when we have the Chief Justice himself arguing in this way and finally saying that if Mr. Alabaster succeeded on the point he took "it would raise a question of a serious character because it means that the Legislature will take steps to amend the law"—it shows that the question is far from being "well understood." No amendment of the law would, in fact, be necessary. Lieut. Col. Amery, while Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons on more than one occasion that "the law of the Colony does not recognise the custom whereby girls are transferred in payment from parents or guardians to another household, usually for purposes of domestic service, as conferring any right or title on the employer against the girl." The law does not recognise the custom, and the Government, owing to its wide prevalence, has ostrich-like, buried its head in the sands and said Slavery does not exist here. In the case at the Criminal Sessions to which reference has been made, the defendant was acquitted on the technical ground that the jury did not consider the facts of the alleged kidnapping proved, and consequently there was, unfortunately, no necessity to decide the very interesting point raised by Mr. Alabaster.

To characterise the allegations that girls and boys are bought and sold in the Colony for the purposes of labour as being "absolutely untrue," as Mr. Ross is said to have done, is patently unwarranted by the facts. My information is that the practice is widespread. Mr. Ross is further reported to have said that "any girl who was not in the custody of her parents was the official ward of the Secretariat." Now, will the Secretary of Chinese Affairs kindly tell us how many of these official wards he has? Could he say, if he would? The truth is, that he cannot. There must be hundreds, probably thousands of them in the Colony, and it is sheer nonsense to say at the present time that these *mui tai* are not under the guardianship of anybody, but the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs. The Government has resisted the demand for the registration of these children, and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, I venture to say, is absolutely without knowledge of the number or the place of abode of one per cent. of his "official wards."

Mr. Ross is further credited with saying that the *mui tai* is a system "by which the better class of Chinese secured domestic servants." An Under Secretary of State for the Colonies has referred to it as "a system of child adoption," the inference being that the motives are purely philanthropic. On the other hand a leading member of the Chinese community not long ago expressed to me the view that 99 per cent. of these transactions were purely commercial. The practice of buying children is not confined, to people we should describe as "well-to-do," but extends to artisans, clerks in mercantile offices and even to amahs. Children are bought when very young, say about eight or ten years of age, worked as domestic drudges till they reach marriageable age, and then sold to the highest bidder. That is the system in actual practice. It is recognised by Chinese law to be an evil system and was prohibited throughout China when the Republican régime was inaugurated. That the Chinese are impotent to enforce their own laws is no excuse or justification for similar luxury in a British Colony.

Lord Milner, some months ago, expressed the opinion that "the right course" is to aim at gradual reforms, where necessary, in co-operation with enlightened and humane Chinese, and he suggested that the Governor should persuade prominent Chinese to form a Society for the protection and improvement of the conditions of these "girl domestics," which arrangement was considered preferable to a system of compulsory registration, which the Colony's officers considered "impracticable." Nothing has been heard yet of the appointment of that committee. It is clear that the official attitude towards the question is one of fear to reveal the extent to which this system of slavery prevails in the Colony. Official denials of its existence are nothing more than clumsy camouflage.

The gross cases of cruelty to *mui tai* which have come before the Police Court from time to time would be regarded by most people as proof of the evils attendant on the system and of the need for closer supervision. The official mind, however, as I anticipated, pretends that these prosecutions can be accounted for to righteousness—as a sign that "the utmost" is being done to stop cruelty. What special steps, it seems pertinent to ask, are taken to discover such cases?

There is a recognised form of written contract which is used when these children are bought and sold. Will some member of the Legislative Council ask what has been the amount of Stamp duty collected in the last three years on these agreements of sale, and what amount is estimated to be produced in the future under the revised scale of Stamp duties? The information would be interesting. If the duties are evaded, will the persons responsible be prosecuted?

Before leaving this subject, I cannot refrain from referring to a leading article which appeared a few days back in the *Telegraph* purporting to give the true reason why Hongkong has attracted so much unenviable attention in the House of Commons and in the Press at Home. "There may be," we are solemnly assured, "a deal of sound, humane argument in favour of certain reforms, and there are certainly those who feel that the *mui tai* system and the employment of women and children without enlightened factory laws should be legislated on, but it is not the fire of righteous indignation at the existence of these things that has prompted the campaign at Home. We have to look for another cause." Then the story, which was given by me in detail at the time, is highly sketched out of the suppression of Mrs. Haslewood's brief campaign in this Colony on behalf of the *mui tai* by official pressure brought to bear upon her by a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy. "We know," concludes the article, "why all this talk is being made at Home about this Colony, and we think our readers will after this. Nothing very definite, you will notice, but the inference to be drawn is obvious, unambiguous, and, to my knowledge, utterly at variance with the facts. It recalls Pope's couplet:—

"Willing to wound and yet afraid to strike,
Just hint a fault and hesitate dislike."
(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY REPORTS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

The report states:—

The Board has now to lay before the shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Society on the 31st December, 1920, and a statement of working accounts.

1919 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of 24s. per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of £294,322.18.4 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—
A final dividend to shareholders of 10s. per share on 110,879 shares £ 89,543. 4 0
A bonus dividend to shareholders of 20s. per share on 110,879 shares 110,879. 0 0
An addition to the reinsurance fund 100,000. 0 0
An addition to the building reserve fund 70,000. 0 0
An addition to the equalisation of dividend fund 25,000. 0 0
To be carried forward to "underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1919 200,100.14.4
£394,322.18.4

1920 Account.—The balance of working account on the 31st December, 1920, was £291,000.16.5 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of 24s. per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing £132,814.10.0 and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about £20,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—Since the last general meeting Mr. A. Forbes has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony. In accordance with Clause 80 of the Articles of Association Mr. G. M. Dodwell and Mr. G. T. Edkins retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report states:—

The Board has now to lay before the shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company on the 31st December, 1920, and a statement of accounts to the same date.

1919 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of 9s. per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors passed at the last annual meeting, there remains a balance of £245,702.3.8 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—
A final dividend to shareholders of 12s. per share on 99,000 shares £ 57,600. 0 0
An addition to the reinsurance fund 50,000. 0 0
To write off leasehold property account 5,000. 0 0
To be carried forward to "underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1919 133,102. 3 8
£245,702. 3 8

1920 Account.—The balance of working account on the 31st December, 1920, was £299,515.8.11 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of 10s. per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing £24,200, and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about £25,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—Since the last general meeting Mr. A. Forbes has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony. In accordance with Clause 79 of the Articles of Association Mr. G. M. Dodwell and Mr. G. T. Edkins retire, but offer themselves for re-election.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1921.

In the first place the activities of Lieut. Col. John Ward on this subject are entirely ignored. He was the first to move in the matter while still in Hongkong. Long before Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Haslewood appeared on the scene he wrote home to the Labour Party. Upon receipt of his letter, they interviewed Mr. Walter Long, who was Secretary for the Colonies at the time, and, as a result, a dispatch was sent out to the Governor. Col. Ward never made any secret of his views, but his way in the Colony was not curtailed. The explanation may be that his wife was not out here to write to the newspapers, as "Margot" would probably insist that she had a perfect right to do if she chose; or the fact that he was a Member of Parliament may not have been entirely ignored. Since his return to England, as the files of the local Press will show, Col. Ward has continued, with the aid of others in the House, those interest he has enlisted, to bombard the Secretary of State, and he has no intention of ceasing.

Some time before she left this Colony, before, in fact, her husband was "interviewed" by his superiors—Mrs. Haslewood, acting upon the advice of sympathisers who pointed out the hopelessness of attempting to move the local authorities, wired home at considerable expense to secure the co-operation of certain members of both Houses of Parliament. It cannot, therefore, be suggested that her activities at Home are inspired by pique. So far is this from being the case that it was not until months after her return, and then only on the advice of friends, that the personal element was introduced into the correspondence with the Colonial Office. The circumstances surrounding her suppression were never disclosed in England up to that time for fear that they might divert attention from the cause which she had at heart—an example of selflessness which many of us may find it difficult to credit because of our conscious inability to emulate it.

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some beautifully soft non-
irritating garments; the special
weaves are not only porous, and
consequently cool, but absorbent.

AGENTS FOR THE

"AERTEX" CELLULAR CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

EMPIRE DAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be Open for Import duties only from 9 a.m. to 12 Noon, on TUESDAY, the 24th May, 1921. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.
N. L. SMITH, Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. [949]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 5.15 p.m. in Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Board Room.
L. GIBBS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. [950]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "BELLEROPHON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th May.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th May will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 5th June, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. [954]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TYDEUS" FROM NEW YORK are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 18th May.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after May 24th, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before June 5th, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. [955]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship "KUMSANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 20th May, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. [956]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "CHAKSANG" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 22nd May, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1921. [957]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FRESH consignment of Clubs has been received from Messrs. J. A. SIMMONS, Edinburgh, and may be had at Happy Valley and Fan Ling Club houses.
All Clubs on hand from previous shipments will be sold at \$3 each.
BOGEY POOL—14th, 15th, 16th May.
As no card was returned better than "4 down" the amount of the "Pool" will be included in the Bogey Pool Competition on 21st to 23rd instant.
J. B. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.
[961]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of JOHN GRAHAM GRAY, Late of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 38 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending any Claim to or against the above Estate to the 1st June, 1921.
All Creditors and Claimants who have not already submitted their Claims are required to send the same to the undersigned by the above date.
Dated the 17th day of May, 1921.
CLIFFORD EDGUMBE,
Executor,
Messrs. SNOWMAN & Co.,
Hotel Mansions.
[962]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE Management beg to announce that the WEST WING EXTENSION and the NEW GARAGE will be completed during the month of June, 1921.

The Management having received numerous applications for monthly quotations from local residents who are not owners of private cars, have decided to allocate a limited number of rooms for this purpose, and now beg to announce the following inclusive rates:—

Two (2) persons occupying one double room with private bath, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room) and transportation, i.e., one trip in and out each day during specified hours (excluding Sundays and Public Holidays) \$500 per month for two persons.
Four (4) persons occupying two double rooms with private bath, covering attendance, meals (which may be taken either at the Repulse Bay Hotel or at the Hongkong Hotel Main Dining Room) and transportation, i.e., one trip in and out each day during specified hours (excluding Sundays and Public Holidays) \$450 per month for two persons.
The difference in rates above quoted is explained as follows:—The rate of \$500 is for two persons in one car, and the second quotation of \$450 covers cases where four persons are prepared to share one car for transportation.
No extra charge to residents will be made in connection with the regular Tea and Dinner Dainties or Entertainment held at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL.
Monthly residents will also be entitled to the free use of the individual bathing, tents on the beach.
For further information apply in writing to the undersigned.
HONGKONG HOTEL CO. LTD.,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[963]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 45th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
G. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 5th, 1921. [968]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 52nd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
G. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 6th, 1921. [964]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 52nd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
G. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, May 6th, 1921. [965]

INTIMATIONS

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1921, at Noon.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th May to the 19th May, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed dealing with the remuneration to the Consulting Committee.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 29th, 1921. [875]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, 21st May, 1921, at 11.50 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1921, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1921. [897]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, JUNE 4th, 1921. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries close TUESDAY, 24th May. [947]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS LOAN, 1921.

ISSUE OF \$20,000,000 LOAN.

Bearing interest from the date of purchase at 7 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on May 1st and November 1st.

REPAYABLE AT PAR ON MAY 1st, 1926.
FREE OF INCOME TAX AND OTHER DUTIES.

PRICE OF ISSUE—100 PER CENT.

Under the authority of the Straits Settlement Loan Ordinance, 1921, the Treasurer of the Straits Settlements is authorised to receive until further notice applications for Straits Settlement Loan 1921 as above.

Bonds will be issued at the option of the applicant either to Bearer or to Registered Holder.

Registered Bonds will be transferable and will be free of transfer duty under the Stamp Ordinance, 1907. Bearer Bonds will be transferable by delivery.

Holders of Bearer Bonds will be allowed to exchange them for Bonds to Registered Holder and Registered Holder will be allowed to exchange their Bonds for Bearer Bonds. Bonds, whether registered or bearer, may be exchanged for the equivalent in face value of Bonds of the same kind of higher or lower denomination.

A fee will be charged of 25 cents for each registered, and of ten cents for each bearer, Bond exchanged or applied for.

All Bonds and the interest thereon will be exempt from all duties other than estate duty and from all taxes levied, or hereafter to be levied in the Colony.

Bonds will be accepted at par in payment of Death Duties due to the Government of the Straits Settlements provided that it is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Stamps that the Bonds have been in the possession of the deceased from the date of issue or for a period of six months previous to his death.

The issue is an investment authorised by the Trustee Ordinance, 1914, and Trustees may invest therein, notwithstanding that the price may at the time of investment be above or below the redemption value of par.

The Principal and Interest of the Bonds are charged upon and payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Colony.

The Bonds will be issued in denomination of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 and will bear interest at 7 per annum payable half-yearly by bearer coupons attached to the Bonds, the first coupon on each Bond representing interest to the next half-yearly interest day from the date upon which payment for the Bond is made.

Applications for Bonds must be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable in respect of the Bonds applied for, and may be delivered to any branch in the Malay Peninsula of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, or the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, on or after May 2nd, 1921.

Federated Malay States War Loan Bonds will be accepted at Par in payment of Subscription.

Application forms should be sent direct to the Treasurer or should be made payable to him.

In all cases in which it is requested that the Bonds be forwarded by post, the Bonds will be despatched by Registered Post at the risk of the applicant, who must himself effect any insurance that may be desired.

In the first instance a provisional receipt, exchangeable in due course for the definite Bonds, will be issued in respect of each application. Sale of Bonds over the counter will commence when the Bonds are available.

Applications should be made upon the printed Application Forms which may be obtained, together with further copies of this Prospectus, at any branch of the above-mentioned Bank or at any Treasury or Money Order Office in the Straits Settlements, or the Federated Malay States.

EDWY L. TALMA,
Acting Treasurer, S.S.
THE TREASURY,
Singapore, April 26th, 1921. [957]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1920.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATION

AMERICAN

CONFECTIONERY.

We have just received

a small consignment of

very High-Class American

Chocolates from the well-

known firm of Bunté

Brothers, Chicago.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

BIRTH.

BRYAN.—At Shanghai, on May 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. BRYAN, Jr., a son.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN—COOMBS.—At Shanghai, on May 12th, GEORGE JOSEPH WILLIAM MORGAN, of Shanghai, to SARAH MAUDE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. COOMBS, of Southampton.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 19TH, 1921.

THE GREAT FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

We are not hearing now so much as we did a few months ago about the famine conditions in the North, but it would be quite a mistake to suppose that these conditions no longer call urgently for help. People in the famine-stricken districts have begun to think about the prospects of the coming wheat harvest, but the reports so far to hand suggest that it is too early yet to indulge in any confident opinions on the subject. It can be said, however, that over a large part of the devastated territory, in the words of one of the foreign almoners who have been doing such magnificent work, "the end of the desperate need is in sight, if only through these last, hardest months enough grain can be sent to keep the vast company of men—and women—and little children—alive until the harvest."

This almoner was writing more particularly of the district around Shuntshu, as it appeared to him just a month ago. In the nine taishen of this district a questionnaire sent to the village headmen elicited the following information: Of the population of 1,093,000 people, 440,330 are destitute; 31,286 have frozen or starved to death; 17,193 are sick. During the famine months, 25,443 children have been sold. 13 per cent. of the land has been disposed of; 70 per cent. of the animals sold. That is the story of a single district. Possibly the statistics for the whole of the vast area affected by the famine may be tabulated by the Field Secretaries when they have greater leisure. For the present we can only form but the vaguest of estimates of the

extent of the misery and loss of life which has been occasioned by this appalling calamity. The tale of woe is far still from being at an end. We read, for example, in the account of the relief operations in the particular area we have mentioned that "the large food kitchen, feeding 5,000 daily until a week ago is being disbanded as fast as possible, because of the presence of disease and the danger of its spreading. Those who are too sick to go, are cared for in the over-full emergency hospital. All who are able to walk are deloused, given grain tickets and sent home. In the great crowd are people of all ages—from old, old women with dulled eyes to small boys of ten or twelve. Some of the children have no parents or guardians; some have even forgotten the name of their native village."

That described the conditions in the district but a few weeks ago, and the deduction may be safely made that the conditions are not very dissimilar in thousands of other districts in the North, and that the extensive organisation which has been built up for relieving the distress of some thirty millions of people will need to be maintained to the fullest extent for several months yet to come. The eagerness with which the next harvest is being anticipated can be readily imagined. Some of the reports which are coming in are very encouraging. For instance, the Secretary of the North China International Society of Famine Relief, which is responsible for the territory in Chihli Province which can be served by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and from the canals and rivers opening into the Hai Ho at Tientsin, says: "It is apparently safe to say that the southern section of this field has fair prospects for a wheat crop. . . . As far north as Tsingchow we are now reckoning that the coming wheat harvest will provide for the population of that territory: there will no doubt be isolated districts where this will not be so, but will require more or less relief. . . . North and west of Tsingchow the harvest prospects are very bad. . . . I fear that even in the most favourable locations the crop will be a total failure and therefore we will be called upon to provide relief for a greater number than we have been ministering to up to this date. Until statistics are reported we can only give this general idea of conditions." We can do no more. The apparent cessation of the activities of the publicity bureau in connection with the campaign for funds, has given an impression in places remote from the stricken area that the efforts already made have been equal to the needs of the situation; but the few facts we have given in the foregoing lines will suffice to show that such an inference is not warranted and the need for help is still great and urgent.

It is announced that Y. 10,000,000 in Exchange notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, will be issued on June 1st, to be repaid on June 1st, 1922.

Mr. C. M. G. Burnie has been appointed General Manager of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. W. S. Jackson.

The management of the Repulse Bay Hotel announce that the west wing extension and the new garage will be completed next month. The announcement, which appears among to-day's advertisements, quotes monthly rates for local residents who may desire rooms at the Hotel.

Last week thirteen Chinese died from small-pox, four from plague, and three from influenza. A non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever, British, another of cerebro-spinal fever, Chinese, and two of enteric fever, both Chinese, were also reported. Nine cases of small-pox, six of which were fatal, and two fatal cases of plague, all Chinese, were reported yesterday.

It is reported that the "local authorities" at Canton have refused to sanction the proposal of the Managing-Director of the Kwangtung section of the Canton-Hankow railway to raise a foreign loan of \$15,000,000 to complete the construction of this section of the grand trunk line. There was "strong opposition" to the proposal on the part of shareholders and certain directors who feared that a foreign loan meant eventual foreign control. We imagine there was very small prospect of raising a foreign loan while political conditions in the province remain in the present state of uncertainty.

The Chinese Government has dispatched a circular telegram to the Chinese Legation Ministers in London, Washington, Paris, Rome and Tokyo yesterday stating that in accordance with the decision of the International Postal Union Conference, which passed a resolution in favour of the Chinese demand for the withdrawal of foreign postal service in China, the Government sent a formal note to the British, French, American, Italian and Japanese Legations on the 20th of April urging them to carry out the decision accordingly. As the decision has been passed for some time and every preparation for the withdrawal has been completed by the Government the Chinese Legations are ordered to approach the Governments to which they are each accredited in order to hasten the withdrawal of the foreign postal service, in China as early as possible.

Malaya has sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. Foo Choo Chuen, though he retired from public life two years ago, and went to live at Penang. The deceased had had a remarkable career. His grandfather emigrated to Penang from the province of Kwangtung and was one of the pioneers of that settlement. Mr. Foo Choo Chuen's father was born in Penang but spent most of his life in China, and the son, just deceased, did not go to Penang till he was thirteen years of age. After receiving an education he entered the employment of an uncle who had extensive tin mining rights in Taiping. In course of time he became proprietor of the well-known Tronoh mines, which had been abandoned by their former owners and had large proprietorial interests in other mines as well as in rubber estates. He acquired great wealth and his many philanthropic acts on a large scale in Malaya and in China will be long remembered.

The Chinese community of Kuala Lumpur celebrated the inauguration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President of China. It was plain from the large number of Republican flags in evidence, says the *Malayan Leader*, and the costly decorations at most of the Clubs in town as well as in several private houses that the Chinese of the Federal Capital are, as a whole, proud that the distinguished Southerner has been elevated to the highest position in China. Many of the local shops closed earlier than usual. At night, many Chinese from the districts came into town, which assumed an unusually crowded appearance. The illuminations in some of the houses were extremely pretty. A very special feature was the torchlight procession, which was one of the longest and most striking seen in Kuala Lumpur for some months. It is worth mentioning that nearly all the clubs, guilds and Chinese schools in the town assisted or participated in the procession. A tremendous crowd watched the procession as it wended its way through the streets till a late hour.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

LONDON, May 17th.

After lunch at Aldershot, attended by distinguished personages, Prince Hirohito drove to Camberley, where he visited the Staff College and the Royal Military College, and inspected a battalion of Gentlemen Cadets.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON KWANGTUNG FRONTIER.

ARRANGEMENTS TO SAFEGUARD WUCHOW.

The *Canton Times* says:—The increasing number of Kwangsi troops under command of General Chen Ping-kwan of Kwangsi, probably preparing to meet the advance of the Cantonese Army, in view of the strained relations existing between the two provinces, has greatly frightened the businessmen who fear that hostilities will soon begin, thereby injuring their business interests. It is reported that many firms in Wuchow are making preparations to suspend business and the city commercially presents a deplorable condition.

Fearing that the city will be the scene of fighting between the forces of the two provinces, the foreign consulates are reported to be negotiating with the officials of both provinces to have the city demarcated outside of the military zone with provision made that no fighting should be carried on either in the city or within a fixed limit outside of the city.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S WARNING TO FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, May 18th.
Mr. Lloyd George, in an interview with Reuter's correspondent on the subject of Upper Silesia, declared that the almost unanimous approval of American, Italian and British Press showed that the great nations who stood beside France in the West meant to interpret the Treaty of Versailles fairly, and warned the French Press that the habit of treating every expression of Allied opinion which did not coincide with their own as impertinence was fraught with mischief. Such an attitude, if persisted in, would be fatal to any Entente.

AMERICA DECLINES TO INTERVENE.

WASHINGTON, May 18th.
With reference to the reports that the United States will participate in the Upper Silesian settlement, it is officially pointed out that the State Department has already announced that the United States has no intention of participating in the settlement of an essentially European question.

Poland has renewed her appeal for American support. No official reply has been made to it. Mr. Colby merely declining it informally.

TONE OF FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, May 18th.
The tone of the French Press in the Upper Silesian controversy is more manifest to-day as accentuated by the satisfaction at Germany's payment of reparations, which is welcomed as the first evidence of Germany's good faith since the Armistice. The correctness of Germany's attitude in not seeking to profit by the Anglo-French differences on the subject of Upper Silesia is recognised.

The papers even declare that the incident may be regarded as closed, stating that misunderstandings between M. Briand and Mr. Lloyd George have been largely removed as a result of telephonic communications between Paris and London.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH VIEW.

PARIS, May 17th.
Twenty-four hours have apparently enabled the French papers to recover from the shock of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, judging from the tone of the comments to-day, which display a certain anxiety to minimise the aspects of French action in Silesia that seemed to indicate a Franco-Polish understanding. They declare that General Lerdond, the French Commissioner, signed an armistice with Korfanty, recognising the status quo, and declare that the armistice was really a submission on the part of Korfanty.

In the meanwhile, the fact remains that Mr. Lloyd George's speech and M. Briand's immediate reply made manifest fundamental differences in the British and French points of view as regards Silesia, and the Entente has been subjected to an unprecedented strain, which can only be relaxed by a further conference. This will take the form of a meeting of the Supreme Council probably at Paris on May 22nd.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS POLAND.

LONDON, May 17th.
It is authoritatively stated that the attitude of the British Government regarding the Polish insurrection is a determination to insist upon fair play both to Poland and to Germany. Great Britain intends loyally to carry out her engagements, and expects in return both parties to respect the Treaty of Versailles. Great Britain cannot tolerate any attempt to forestall the decision of the Supreme Council by confronting it with a fait accompli, whether the offender be Germany or Poland.

Great Britain's attitude on the question of the partition of Upper Silesia is one of complete impartiality. It is pointed out concerning this that the attitude of the German Government has been perfectly correct. It is not connected with the German bands which have been entering Upper Silesia and fighting the insurgents; on the contrary, the desire of the Polish Government in failing to close the frontier during the first days of the rebellion is regarded as most unsatisfactory. The original proposal for informal conversations between the British and French Premiers on the subject of Silesia has been dropped, as it is considered most desirable that Italy, in view of the part played by her troops in combating the insurrection, should have an opportunity to express her views on the question which is threatening the peace of Europe, owing to the prospect of war between Germany and Poland.

Telegrams received in London show that there has not been much fighting in Silesia recently. The insurgents used artillery against the inter-Allied police on May 15th near Gogolin.

There has been fighting between Poles and German bands near Rosenberg, but this has not been serious.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

WAGES REDUCTION.

PROPOSAL OF U.S. RAILWAY LABOUR BOARD.

CHICAGO, May 18th.
The United States Railway Labour Board has announced a reduction in the wages of a million unskilled workers beginning from July 1st.

The Board will shortly hear proposals of the railways to reduce the wages of a million skilled workers.

EARLIER CABLES.

COTTON SPINNERS' BALLOT.

LONDON, May 17th.
The cotton spinners have decided to ballot on the employers' demand for a 30 per cent. reduction in wages.

MINERS' STRIKE.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING.

LONDON, May 18th.
Negotiations for the settlement of the coal dispute are reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

The Premier has returned to London, in order to facilitate a settlement, which is being attempted on permanent lines.

UNITED STATES' OIL POLICY.

FREEDOM OF TRADE DECLARATION.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.
Mr. Hughes states that it is the American Government's policy to make representations to foreign Governments wherever it appears that a monopolistic petroleum concession might be granted to the possible detriment of Americans. All American diplomatic communications have emphasised that foreign corporations and national, enjoyed equal privileges with Americans in the exploitation of American oilfields. Mr. Hughes hopes that the Djambi Concessions Bill will be modified to allow Americans to participate, but fears that control will certainly go to Dutch companies.

AUSTRALIANS' TOUR.

DEFEAT OF SERVICES.

LONDON, May 17th.
In brilliant weather, on a good wicket, before a small attendance, the Australians scored 200 for 5, when they declared, following making 50.

The Services were dismissed for 140 (Blount 60). Gregory capturing 7 wickets for 52.

The Australians won by 193 runs.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Gloucester beat Somerset by 110 runs.
Essex beat Worcester by 133 runs.
Middlesex beat Sussex by 153 runs.
Leicestershire beat Northants by 174 runs.
The Lancashire v. Yorkshire match was drawn.

SILVER PURCHASE LOAN.

SECOND BRITISH INSTALLMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.
The Treasury announces the receipt of \$17,000,000 from Great Britain as the second instalment of \$125,000,000 for the purchase of silver during war-time. The payment includes \$4,000,000 as interest.

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA.

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.
The Government has notified the Soviet that there is no chance of recognition while Americans are imprisoned in Russia. There are at least seventy such, whose condition has not been ameliorated.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

GENEVA, May 17th.
Sir Claude Hill has been appointed Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies.

NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR.

NEW YORK, May 17th.
Mr. Richard Child, lately Editor of Collier's Weekly, has been appointed Ambassador to Italy.

GERMANY'S PAYMENT ON ACCOUNT.

PARIS, May 18th.
The Reparations Commission announces that Germany has handed over 150,000,000 gold marks, partly in gold and partly in foreign bills, on account of the demand made on May 5th expiring on May 31st, for a milliard gold marks.

A Berlin semi-official message, referring to the above, states that the balance will be paid in cash and Treasury drafts at the end of May.

DISARMAMENT DEMANDS.

BERLIN, May 18th.
A new Allied Note stipulates that, by May 30th, Germany must endorse the Allies' list specifying the factories which alone are to be authorised to manufacture munitions. The Note also demands the final dissolution of the self-defence organisations by June 30th.

THE SINO-GERMAN TREATY.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT WITH CHINA: RECIPROCALITY IN TREATMENT: COMMERCIAL CLAUSES.

PEKING, May 18th.
The draft text of the Sino-German intercourse pact (translated from the announced documents) is as follows:—

The Government of the Republic of Germany wishes to recover the friendly and commercial relations which existed in pre-war days between China and Germany, and which should be based on the principle of perfect equality and reciprocity subject to international common law as well as to the Presidential mandate promulgated on September 15th, 1919, by the President of the Republic of China on the occasion of the restoration of peace with Germany. Germany promises to discharge her obligations towards China regarding the articles of the Versailles Treaty concluded on June 28th, 1919, which were to be put in force as regards the articles from 128 to 130. Germany hereby declares her abandonment of the treaty concluded on March 6th, 1908, between Germany and China as well as the documents concerning Shantung Province together with all the rights and interests and concessions which Germany has secured from China. Germany acknowledges the withdrawal of Germany's consular jurisdiction and at the same time abandons the entire rights and interests concerning the parcels ground attached to the site of the German Legation at Peking.

THE TREATY TERMS.

The text of the Sino-German treaty is as follows:—
The President of the Republic of China and the President of the Republic of Germany this day conclude this present treaty between the two countries on the basis of the note announced by Germany, in the hope that friendship and commercial relations may be restored. Considering that the only way to maintain the good relations between the two nations lies in observing the principles of equality and reciprocity and in respecting the sovereignty and territories of each country, the Presidents of the two Republics agree to despatch each his own plenipotentiary in order to discuss the following items:—

Article 1.—Each Treaty Power is invested with authority to despatch a formal envoy reciprocally, who shall enjoy all the rights and interests recognised by international law.

Article 2.—In the domain of each Treaty Power, in any town or city where consulates of other Powers exist, each Treaty Power shall have the right to appoint consulates, vice-consulates and acting consulates who are authorized to enjoy the same treatment as the officials of other Powers of corresponding standing.

Article 3.—The Chinese who are living in Germany shall observe her laws and regulations, and vice versa. Both Chinese and Germans are entitled to carry on commerce and industry as well as to travel and reside freely in each other's country in those places where the people of a third Power are permitted to do the same. With regard to the property and lives of the people of each Treaty Power, they shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the law courts of the place where they live. The impost they pay shall not exceed in amount those paid by the natives of each Treaty Power.

THE CUSTOMS DUTY.

Article 4.—Each Treaty Power promises to observe the laws and regulations of the other regarding customs tariff. The tariff of import and export duties as well as toll to be paid shall not exceed that paid by the natives of each Treaty Power.

Article 5.—The announcement made this day by Germany and all the articles of the present pact shall be the basis of the formal treaty to be concluded in the near future.

Article 6.—This present pact is written in three languages, namely Chinese, French and German. In case of difference in interpretation, the French text shall be depended upon.

Article 7.—This present pact shall be ratified as soon as possible and be notified to the Government of each Treaty Power. The pact is to take effect from the date of ratification.

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.

The following is the note addressed by the German envoy to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Though Germany is not in a position to accept and fulfil the whole of the Versailles Treaty, if she is in the future inclined to consent to the above Treaty or if she perceives any rights and interests which arise and concern China excepting Article 129 to Article 134, in the Versailles Treaty, in case the Treaty is amended the German Government will make no opposition to China's presentation of her claims in accordance with the present Treaty or with the amended Treaty, granting some amendment be made in the future.

Another note tendered by the German envoy to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs reads as follows:—
1. As a representative of Germany in obedience to the instructions from my Government, make the following announcement to Your Excellency with a view to explaining the German official announcement as well as the present Sino-German pact.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

COLOSSAL ACTIVITIES.

The Ministry of Munitions was the first of the great auxiliary war departments to come into being, having been established on June 9th, 1915. Its first head was the present Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, who, in fact, assumed office as Minister of Munitions before the department was in existence. It took over the duties of the special War Office organisation created by Lord Kitchener to develop munitions supplies, and then expanded with such incredible rapidity, under the spur of insatiable war needs, that soon its scope included every conceivable branch of activity. Contracts, arms, explosives, optical glass, trench warfare supplies, inventions, tanks, howitzers, chemicals and mechanical transport, one after another, were added to its cares. It came not only to provide for the purchase and supply of munitions, but to control the whole field of raw materials, the construction of factories, the transport and storage of products; the supply, wages, and conditions of labour, and the limitation of profits. It administered practically the whole engineering and chemical industries of the country. Some sense of the enormous development of this new department can be gained by a reference to the expenditure incurred in its working. £294,300,523. Two years later it had risen to £399,431,480, whilst the year which saw the close of hostilities brought a further slight increase to £331,377,800. In that year headquarters and branch offices alone were responsible for a sum of over £4,000,000; expenses of production, including advances to contractors, war materials, and so on, cost £400,000,000; while £9,689,084 was incurred in respect of capital expenditure.

After Mr. Lloyd George Dr. Addison and Mr. Churchill took over the department, and to them Lord Inverchoupe succeeded after the war. The functions of the Ministry now underwent a complete transformation. From a productive organisation it became a central dispersing agency. Its work involved the selling of stores in the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, the war area, the occupied areas of Germany, Italy, the Balkans, East Africa, and the Colonies. No fewer than 350,000 different types of stores remained to be dealt with; they were uncatalogued, and in many cases non-commercial. Some 28,000 contracts had to be settled, while the department, according to figures recently given, became liable for goods which were not required to the value of £300,000,000. This liability was settled for £129,000,000. The Accounts Liquidation Committee in its first fifteen months' work settled 684,941 bills out of 715,981. Altogether the Disposal Board had to deal with so far some £270,000,000 upon the material left upon the country's hands at the termination of hostilities.—Daily Telegraph.

German property in China together with \$4,000,000 in cash and all the shares of the Tientsin-Pukou and Shanghai-Hangchow Railway as part of the war indemnity.

(3)—Chinese property in Germany, including movables and immovables, shall be completely restored after the ratification of this present pact.

(4)—The German Government will endeavour to give every possible facility to Chinese students in Germany.

GERMAN REQUESTS.

The Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs is requested to give his replies to the following questions:—

(1)—Whether or not the Chinese Government intends to give perfect protection to the legitimate business of German people in China and agrees not to allow German property again otherwise than according to the principle of international common law as well as to the laws and regulations of China.

(2)—Are German judicial cases entitled to be appealed to a higher court than established law courts, and are German lawyers and interpreters entitled to act for German clients, if they be sanctioned by law courts?

(3)—How is China going to deal with the cases concerning German subjects at the Mixed Court?

(4)—Will China's Trading with the Enemy Act lose its effect from the date of ratification of this present pact?

(5)—Has the Government of China the intention to participate in the Joint Liquidation Office provided by Article 296 in the Versailles Treaty in connection with the consolidation of China's liability.

WHAT CHINA INTENDS.

The following are the replies made by the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs:—
(1)—The Chinese Government intends to deal with German people in China in the same manner as the German Government does with Chinese in Germany.

(2)—German lawyers are authorized to plead for German people by the permission of the law courts concerned.

(3)—With regard to judicial cases of German in China, China will do her utmost to find some measures for proper solution.

(4)—German trade marks, which were registered in Customs House, shall lose their effect from the date of ratification of this present pact. German goods shall be subject to the common tariff until a statutory tariff is generally enforced.

(5)—China announces that she does not join the Joint Liquidation Office, in consideration of Germany's announcement to the effect that she repays part of her indemnity, holding herself liable for one-half of German property confiscated by China. The Chinese Government promises to suspend the liquidation of German property from the date of ratification of this present pact and to restore the property confiscated to its proper owners.—Eastern News Agency.

END OF FOOD CONTROL.

MINISTRY'S RECORD.

GIGANTIC OPERATIONS.

Mr. C. A. McCurdy, Food Controller, gave a review, at the Ministry of Food, recently, of the work of the Ministry. During the past twelve months he said, they had been liquidating the greatest trading organisation which has ever existed in any country. The turnover of the Ministry of Food, apart from the work of the Wheat and Sugar Commissions, had amounted to £1,200,000,000. It had been the aim of successive Food Controllers to avoid losses to the taxpayer, while at the same time keeping prices to the consumer as low as possible. The administrative expenditure of the Ministry had not exceeded 13s. 4d. for every £100 worth of food bought and sold. The taxpayer had suffered no losses; the moneys voted by Parliament for the services of the Ministry had been repaid to the Treasury with interest. The net profit on sales of £1,200,000,000 amounted to just about £1,000,000, about one penny on every £5 worth of foodstuffs handled.

To understand the actual nature of the Ministry's work he gave one small example—the Ministry's dealings in margarine. In one year they bought and sold 250,000 tons of margarine, representing a selling price of approximately £20,000,000. They opened ledger accounts with 20,000 retail traders. The losses on stock amounted to five tons out of 250,000, the bad debts to less than 100th of 1 per cent. on the sales effected. In the commercial world alone have been one of the greatest businesses in the country, but it was a very small part indeed of the work of the Ministry. It was difficult to find any business concern of sufficient magnitude for the purpose of comparison, but he had before him figures published by a large co-operative society for the year 1913. The Ministry might be regarded as a co-operative society formed for the purposes of the war, in which every household in Great Britain was for the time being a shareholder. Those figures showed that the administrative expenses of the co-operative society amounted to £1 10s. 6d. for every £100 of sales, as compared with the 13s. 4d. of the Ministry. Their net profit was rather more than 2 per cent. on turnover, as compared with the Ministry of Food profit of one-tenth of 1 per cent. In contrasting the administrative expenses of the co-operative Society with the administrative expenses of the Ministry it must be borne in mind that 13s. 4d. of the Ministry included not merely normal trading expenses connected with the purchases and sales of the Ministry's stocks; it included also the entire cost of rationing, enforcement of orders, and the control of prices of foodstuffs, far exceeding in value the total commodities purchased and sold by the Ministry.

LARGEST BUSINESS IN THE WORLD.

They had, in short, carried on during the war the largest business ever conducted by any trading organisation in the world. The American group, known as the "Big Five," did not exceed the trading transactions of the Ministry during the busy years of its activities. The Ministry's figures of sales for the different commodities during the whole period of control were as follows:—

Butter, cheese, and milk products	£123,856,000
Meat supplies	475,880,000
Cattle feeding-stuffs, oils, oil-seeds, and fats	193,488,000
Tea, dried fruit, and sundries	80,180,000
Bacon, hams and lard	292,443,000
Vegetable and fruit supplies and preservation	32,148,000

Approximate turnover (excluding wheat and sugar) £1,200,000,000

To that total must be added the purchases made by the Royal Wheat Commission for the United Kingdom, amounting to £1,200,000,000, and the purchases of the Royal Sugar Commission £283,000,000, making a total of £2,683,000,000. The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies was also responsible for purchases made for Allied and neutral countries amounting to another £250,000,000. It was very hard to grasp the meaning of such immense figures, and they might well be proud when they reflected that this huge organisation was built up at a difficult period of the history of the country. It was wonderful that it should have been built up so smoothly and have functioned so successfully, and they must congratulate themselves that they were able to demobilise so quickly. When the maroons announcing peace were being fired the question of how soon control could be removed was being considered in that building, but prices continually rose, and it was impossible to demobilise. Immediately there was a break in prices they set to work to restore freedom to British trade without risk to the consumer and the taxpayer, and without injury to British trade.

Their great problem during the last few months had been to accelerate decontrol, and, on the other hand, to deal fairly by the British trader who had been controlled in his business by a Government department, and had not been allowed to make excess profits like people in other trades or to accumulate great reserves. It would not have been fair to thrust those traders back into the market directly prices began to fall. In November the summit of rising prices was reached here and in Europe, and by the end of this present month all substantial control of the foodstuffs would disappear, with the exception of wheat and flour.

Mr. McCurdy mentioned that in one month during the war 92,000 tons of wheat were sunk by German submarines; in one week 3,000,000lb. of bacon and 4,000,000lb. of cheese were lost in the same way. Such incidents were frequent. He went on to say that during the period of the submarine campaign it became impossible to ship meat from Australia. Great stocks accumulated

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE EX-GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CONCESSIONS.

A DIPLOMATIC DISPUTE.

A Chinese News Agency at Peking has issued the following statement:—

Matters relating to the administration of the ex-Austrian and German Concessions in China are now occupying the attention of the Diplomatic Body, which is discussing with the Chinese Government various phases of China's administration of the ex-enemy concessions which do not strike the representatives of the foreign Powers as being satisfactory.

When the Chinese Government took over the Austrian and German Concessions it assured the Diplomatic Body that foreigners residing in these concessions would receive the same treatment as before and that none of their rights and privileges would be impaired. This assurance was followed later by the publication by the Government in December, 1920, of a set of regulations governing the administration of the ex-enemy concessions. It is these regulations which are now occupying the attention of the foreign diplomats, who find in them many points which are unsatisfactory to their home governments and which are not in accordance with China's assurance that the foreign residents in the concessions would retain their rights and privileges as hitherto enjoyed.

The two chief points now under discussion between the Diplomatic Body and the Chinese Government are the questions of the municipal councils of the concessions, and the right of foreigners to acquire land in the concessions in perpetuity.

The regulations of December, 1920, provide that the Chinese officials in charge of the various concessions shall appoint a municipal council of eight for each concession, at least half of the members of the council to be Chinese. This regulation is objected to by the Diplomatic Body because it gives the residents of the concessions in question no power to elect their own representatives to the council, and, on the contrary, leaves the entire affairs of the concessions to the hands of a council arbitrarily appointed by him. It is understood in this connection that the diplomats want the Government to consent to the election of municipal councils in the ex-enemy concessions, by the residents of these concessions, these councils to exercise the full rights and duties to which they are legally entitled and to co-operate with the Chinese official in charge of each concession, who should carry out the functions of a mayor.

The question of the purchase of land by foreigners in the ex-enemy concessions has been rendered acute by the fact that many foreigners have attempted to purchase such land in perpetuity, only to find that the new regulations of December, 1920, provide that the land can only be leased for a period of 50 years, with an option of renewal for another 50 years. Some of the foreign legations have, it is understood, instructed their consulates to register purchases of land in perpetuity in the ex-enemy concessions in spite of the Chinese regulations; but the general tendency of the Diplomatic Body is to endeavour to settle the question by friendly negotiation with the Foreign Office.

So far little progress has been made in the negotiations with regard to the ex-enemy concessions and their administration, the Foreign Office showing little inclination to yield to the wishes of the Diplomatic Body. Foreign circles here hope, however, that further negotiations will result in an early modus operandi satisfactory to both parties.

Here is a gem from Sir William Orpen's book "An Onlooker in France." It shows the military mind at work, as the witty and gifted artist saw it:—

"I received a telegram from Sir Philip Sassoon. 'Where the devil are you?' Philip. 'Months later he sent me a great parcel of correspondence as to whether this telegram sent by the Private Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief could be regarded as an official telegram, its signature, etc. The minutes were signed by lieutenants, captains, majors, colonels all up to the last one, which was signed by a general, and ran thus: 'What the hell are you using this disgusting language for, Philip?'

In the Colonies, which, after the armistice, began to find their way to the British Isles. Last May the Ministry of Food was entrusted by the Cabinet with the responsibility for the disposal of these meat stocks, and had to face a situation of great difficulty. That difficulty had been overcome; stocks had been reduced to comparatively small proportions; and the way cleared for the shipment of the new season's production. Some temporary difficulty had been caused by the occurrence of shipping strike troubles in New Zealand, but this appeared now to have been surmounted, and he hoped that the trade would rapidly resume its normal course.

As regards bacon, before the war about 20 per cent. of the bacon consumed in this country was home and Irish bacon, and about 43 per cent. Danish. The balance of 37 per cent. came from the United States and Canada. One of the results of the submarine campaign during the war was that the Danish bacon industry practically went out of existence. The home and Irish supply was only sufficient to satisfy about 2 per cent. of our requirements, and consequently we were compelled to rely upon North America for 80 per cent. of our bacon supplies. The position had so far improved as to allow of the complete decontrol of bacon on March 31st. Decontrol might be followed by a rise in the price of the very best qualities, but bacon of good quality should be abundant and cheap. After the 31st, the trade in butter and cheese would be entirely free and prices should be lower. Cheese stocks of the Government would be exhausted by the 31st. The world's production of sugar was still much below the level of normal consumption. Sugar was now completely decontrolled.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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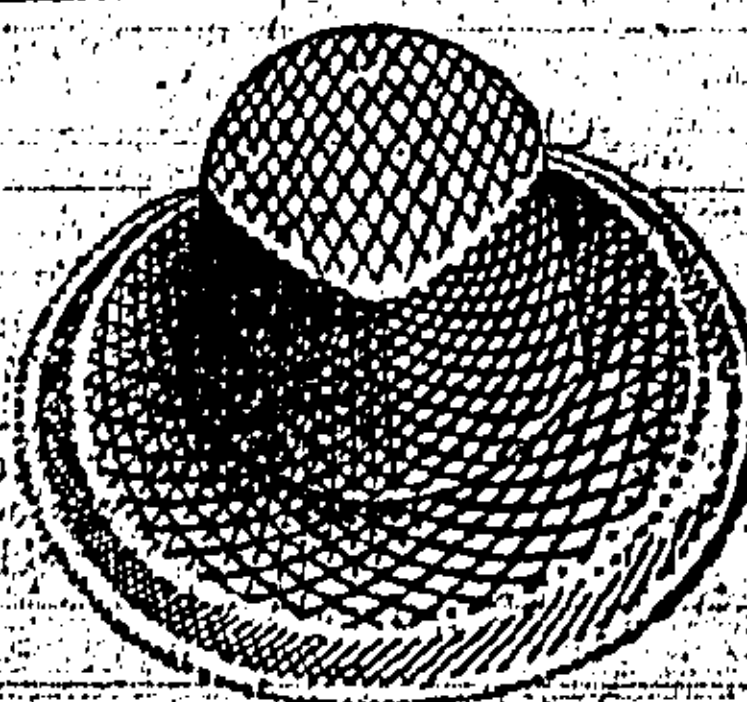
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GOLF AND POLITICS.

SPORTING PROPOSAL TO U.S. PRESIDENT.

The novel proposal was made to President Harding that a game of golf should decide the re-appointment of Thomas H. Pope, Democrat Postmaster of Greenville, South Carolina, but the head of the Government, while appreciating the sporting nature of the offer, could not see his way to base a Federal appointment on his skill with a club.

The Central News correspondent states that Mr. Pope's manager sent the following challenge to Mr. Harding:—
I hereby challenge you, Warren G. Harding, of Marion, Ohio, to meet Thomas H. Pope, of Greenville, S.C., in an 18 hole golf contest, match play, to be played over any course you or your manager may select the result of such match to decide whether Thomas H. Pope, whose term of office at Greenville, S.C., expires on March 18th, 1921, is to be commissioned by you for another four-year term.

MR. HARDING'S MODEST ANSWER.

Mr. Harding replied personally to Mr. Pope's manager, in a letter which stated:—

As an honorary member of the Kiwanis club, I accept your letter in the spirit in which you write, and venture at any convenient time to match golf scores with Mr. Pope, though I confess I am a miserably poor player getting my satisfaction out of the outdoor life, and the ever-renewed hope of doing better the next time, after contemplating a very bad score.

I should be reluctant, however, to make my skill at the game the basis of any Federal appointment. I think it would be safer to recommitment him on the advice of his friends. As a matter of fact, however, I am giving no consideration at this time to any of the district appointments, and take it that Mr. Pope can sit easy for the present and have no worry about his situation.

After a consultation with his manager, Mr. Pope decided to withdraw the conditions as to the postmastership, and will suggest to Mr. Harding that the match should be played at Washington in May. His friends are enthusiastic over the prospect of several Pullmans may be necessary to take them to Washington to see the contest.

WHEN IS THE BRAIN AT ITS BEST?

VALUE OF THE SIESTA.

At what time of day is the mind of the average man, doing an ordinary day's work, most efficient?

Suppose that he rises between seven and eight in the morning and goes to bed about eleven, when is he most fit for the execution of the problems of the day requiring the application of brain power? The answer, according to recent investigation by an eminent psychologist, is "between 10 and 11 a.m."

Tests were made of 165 persons, and the average of the results is set out in the following "efficiency table" covering the working day from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m.:—

Hour.	Efficiency.
8	100
9	104.3
10	106.6
11	105.6
1	98.7
2	100.6
3	103.1
4	104.2
5	100.4

It will be seen that the midday meal—taken between twelve and one o'clock—is followed by a striking drop in efficiency, and it is suggested that the meal should not be followed immediately by a resumption of work, but by an hour devoted to rest or recreation. The mind would then come back to work with increased efficiency.

Navies, haymakers, and other hard workers have from time immemorial recognised the need of a rest at midday, and many eminent brain-workers have followed their example. The late General Booth for years took a nap after his midday meal. In City offices the man who went to sleep for half an hour after lunch would probably be regarded as a "slacker," but a "siesta" might enable the office worker to do more and better work during the afternoon. Next to a nap, the best thing is said to be a game of some kind. Schoolmasters prefer a game of tennis or fives, while the City man refreshes his mind with dominoes or chess.

"THE PACE THAT KILLS IS THE CRAWL."

HARD WORK AND OLD AGE.

As the result of a survey conducted among hundreds of leaders of industry throughout the U.S.A., Dr. A. L. Goldwater, director of the research department of the Medical Review of Reviews, announces his conviction that the disease of indolence kills young, while those who advocate the practice of the strenuous life have long and useful careers. Dr. Goldwater declares that his scientific researches have yielded abundant evidence that most men who work hard and under high pressure live to a ripe old age, and that their usefulness at 70 is 100 per cent. greater than at 30 by reason of the vast experience and the mentality kept keen by constant use. The popular belief that a placid existence and early retirement from business is the best insurance for longevity is utterly disproved, he says; but, on the contrary, constant activity produces a longer life, better health, and greater happiness. Summed up, Dr. Goldwater finds that the "pace that kills is the crawl," rather than the "rush and bustle" required by twentieth-century business methods.

TO-DAY'S RECIPE

SEMOLINA
SOUFFLE.

Ingredients.—1 pint milk, 1½ oz. tin NESTLE'S Pure Rich Cream, 1 good oz. sugar, 3 oz. semolina, 3 eggs, salt, flavouring.

Method.—Put the semolina into a pan with the milk and let it boil, add sugar, and beat well. Now add yolks of eggs, cream, and lastly whites, beaten stiffly. Pour into a greased soufflé tin, cover with greased paper and steam for 1 hour. Turn out and serve at once.



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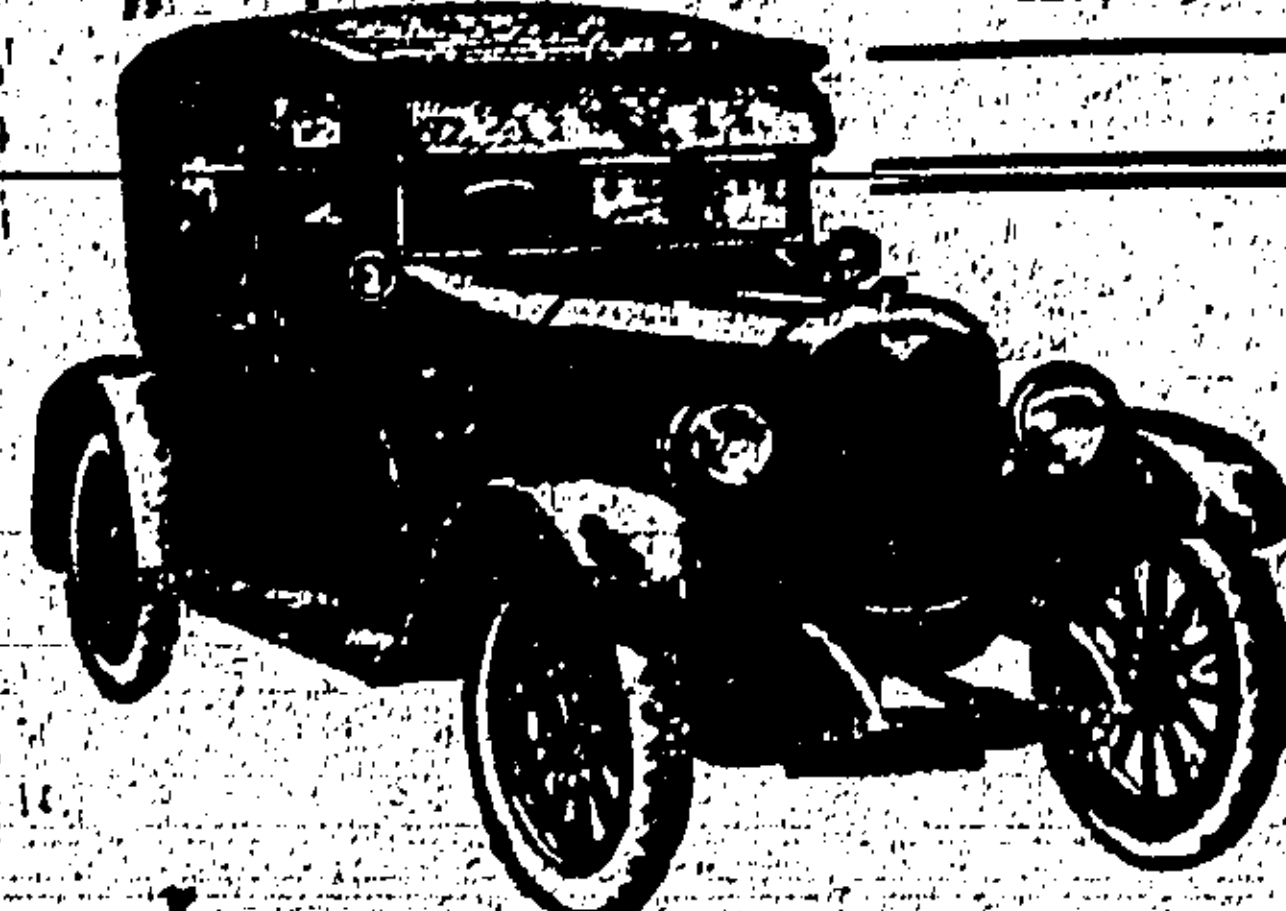
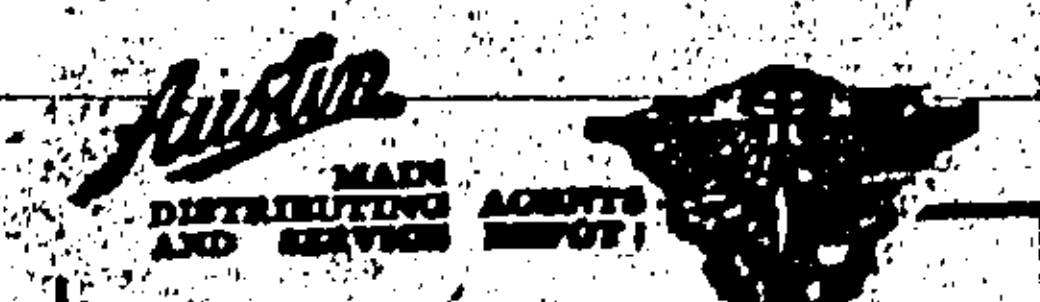
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IN MANCHURIA		

DIVORCE COURT REPORTS.

"PUBLICITY THE ESSENCE OF JUSTICE."

In the House of Lords, on April 12th, Viscount Burnham (*Daily Telegraph*) moved the omission of the following subsection from the Matrimonial Causes Bill:

"It shall not be lawful to publish any report of any proceedings under this Act until the conclusion of such proceedings, or to publish any pictorial representation of such proceedings, and any person acting in contravention of the provisions of this subsection shall be guilty of contempt of court and punished accordingly."

He was hardly to blame, he said, if he repeated the arguments against the constant attempts that were being made to interfere, by arbitrary and partial enactments, with the common right to publish and report proceedings in matrimonial causes. It was a curious thing that there was not one of these sexual questions, in which the House now spent so large a part of its time, in which there was not an attempt to curtail and abridge the liberty of the Press. On the other hand, it was only in the consideration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill that the Lord Chancellor obtained, by an amendment outside the scope of the bill, the abolition of the statutory veto put on the reporting of proceedings in cases of incest, and he had the support of the Bishop of London. Last year, when Lord Buckmaster's bill was under consideration, it was proposed to give the judge the right to decide whether the proceedings in such cases were to be reported or not, and that clause, by the unanimous vote of the House, was struck out of the bill. Of course, there was a great deal to be said for the rule of secrecy, but he ventured to think that proposals such as these were now before the House struck at the very base of British justice as it had been established and fortified for a very long time. In the old days, secrecy in judicial proceedings was a maxim of State. He could not see why it should only be applied to moral cases. It seemed to him that the judges who wished the Cato-street conspirators to be tried in camera were logical, and he did not see that there was any argument which applied to moral cases which did not also apply to criminal prosecutions. There were always weak-minded people who would be influenced by example. If it was good to prohibit the reporting of proceedings in these cases, why was it not equally good in the large number of criminal prosecutions which came before the courts in the ordinary way.

This clause did not provide against reporting the proceedings in matrimonial causes as a whole. It said that no report was to be published until the decree had been pronounced and until the conclusion of the proceedings. He was the last person to contend that there were not a large number of papers and publications which might, and did, draw profit from the reporting of what took place in these cases, and that there was not a considerable public which, by a perverted taste, seemed particularly to enjoy them. But that sort of argument would lead to conclusions which would be very damaging to the public weal. The particular provisions that Lord Gorell had introduced into this bill seemed to verge on absurdity, if he might say so without offence. The noble lord said that no proceedings were to be reported until the case had ended and the decree had been pronounced. In the ordinary way, if the cause were perhaps not of great importance, but of considerable interest, that would mean that these proceedings would be specially reported by what was known as the Sunday Press—the weekly Press published towards the end of the week, either on Friday or on Saturday. He ventured to think that in all probability these provisions would actually increase the amount of publication, and publication of the worst kind. They were likely to see a special class of publication arise which would be devoted to the reporting of these cases, and to very little else. After all, the newspaper Press had not any special privilege. Proceedings could be taken against it for indecency under the ordinary law. They were not proposing in this bill, or in any other, to give the newspapers any privilege which did not equally extend to every other class of his Majesty's subjects, and they would do well to remember that one of the greatest legists had laid it down that "publicity is the soul of justice." When the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was before them the other day the Lord Chancellor urged the House to do away with the statutory veto on publication. He did so on the advice of the judges. He did so because many of them had said that this concealment produced nothing but mischief. It was the same in regard to proceedings in these matrimonial cases.

Lord Gorell said that this was a matter to which he drew attention when introducing the bill. He thought there was a little misapprehension about it. The aim of the subsection was to prevent the working up like a serial story of interest in events of which the end was not known. The subsection might perhaps have the effect of giving some cases importance in the eyes of the Sunday papers when those cases were concluded at the end of the week, but that would not apply to cases which were concluded some time before these papers were published. He did not wish to press unduly on their lordships a subsection which was characterized by the noble Viscount as absurd. In inserting it he acted solely on the recommendation of a member of the Royal Commission, who was an authoritative and experienced journalist, Mr. J. A. Spender. He did not know what view would be taken of this amendment by the noble Lord, who, he understood, was to assume charge of the bill, but he hoped their lordships would not accept it. Lord Parmoor asked if the noble Viscount was going to press his amendment to a division. Viscount Burnham: Oh, yes.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Lord Parmoor said he would like to support the amendment to exclude the subsection on this ground: He agreed with what the noble viscount had said that publicity was really the essence of justice. Sub-section 1 of the clause empowered the judge to take a case in camera if either justice or decency required it. He would have thought that that was ample protection. Lord Asquith, who also supported the amendment, said that last year, when Lord Buckmaster's bill was before the House, there was a clause with regard to the prohibition of publication. He (Lord Asquith) moved its rejection, and he thought Lord Buckmaster accepted the amendment. At any rate, the House did, and it was passed. Their lordships would be going back on their previous decision if they kept this subsection in the bill. The amendment was agreed to without a division.

INDO-CHINA

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA		"KUMSANG"		80th May, 3 p.m.	
MANILA	...	"YUENSAN"	...	80th May, 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	...	"HOPANG"	...	22nd May, 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI (via Swatow)	...	"KWONGSANG"	...	22nd May, 11 a.m.	
BANGKOK via SWATOW	...	"CHUNGSANG"	...	24th May, Noon	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	...	"TAKSANG"	...	25th May, 10 a.m.	

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S.S. "GLENORLE"	...	...	26th May
S.S. "GLENORLE"	...	...	10th June
HOMEWARDS.		Leaves Hongkong	
Vessel	...	...	...
S.S. "GLENIFFER"	...	24th May	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM

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KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) Tuesday, 14th July, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.
ATSUMI MARU Friday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.
SHIZUOKA MARU Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

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NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

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TOBA MARU Middle of June

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via OAPA.

AWA MARU Saturday, 18th June

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAJIMA MARU Sunday, 22nd May

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU Thursday, 26th May

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Sunday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MUROHAN MARU Monday, 23rd May

KAGA MARU Thursday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.

BUYO MARU Sunday, 29th May

TOMIURA MARU Monday, 30th May

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 17th.
Wanchow, Chinese str., 235 tons, Capt. Hsing Sam Kong, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wai Yu.
 May 18th.
Anakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,356 tons, Capt. T. Narada, from Keelung, with coal and general cargo.—O.S.K.
Bellerophon, British str., 2,713 tons, Capt. O. Jones, from Liverpool via Ports, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Uthmaniyah, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. E. Purlow, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Uthmaniyah, British str., 1,355 tons, Capt. N. H. Leitch, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Blanching, British str., 1,297 tons, Capt. Stewart, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D.L.
Hinchang, Chinese str., 1,258 tons, Capt. A. C. H. Newburgh, from Tientsin and Swatow, with a general cargo.—C.M.S.N. Co.
Myndra, British str., 561 tons, Capt. R. Wetherell, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chin On S.S. Co.
Kasjony, British str., 987 tons, Capt. E. B. Jones, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Persin, Italian str., 3,000 tons, Capt. E. Grimme, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.
Burnley, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Togofumi Maru, Japanese str., 1,461 tons, Capt. P. Kawakami, from Saigon, with rice.—Y.K.K.
Tydena, British str., 4,770 tons, Capt. A. F. Gilmore, from Shanghai with oil and general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

May 18th.
Bellerophon, for Shanghai.
Bowen Castle, for Manila.
Chakany, for Hongkong.
Chow, for Canton.
Kaukai, for Shanghai.
Hinchang, for Canton.
Hutchinson, for Chingwantao.
Kewitah, for Tourane.
Manning, for Saigon.
Meidai Maru, for Tientsin.
Melville Dollar, for Shanghai.
Shojuku Maru, for Hongkong.
Shuncheong, for K. C. Wan.
Sohu Maru, for Swatow.
Sunmying, for Amoy.
Taisensu, for Hoihow.
Tydena, for Singapore.
Zodo Maru, for Keelung.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *Anakusa Maru*, on May 18th: Mr. S. and Miss Bryant.
 Per s.s. *Blanching*, on May 18th: The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Hongkong, Mr. Saker and Miss Ward.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *China*, on May 18th:—Mrs. J. J. Schwartz, Capt. A. Jundin, Mr. E. Elswad, Mr. J. P. Thirt, Mr. J. King, Mr. J. Birnie, Mr. J. O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Jones and two children, and Mr. C. F. Dodrick.
 Per s.s. *Penang*, on May 18th:—Mr. H. A. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barrow, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Boothby, Mr. J. J. Cone, Mr. H. R. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dumas, Miss J. E. Davison, Mr. E. D. Daurie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Drennan, Mr. D. S. Eddie, Mr. D. E. Ebrahim, Dr. E. C. Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fortune, Mr. R. F. O. Hedge, Mr. J. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kintigh, Mr. C. E. Koehler, Mr. H. H. Keys, Mr. Geo. Kjellberg, Mr. L. Kelley, Mr. L. C. Lewis, Mr. L. de Lewis, Mr. M. Manuk, Miss M. Manuk, Mrs. M. Manuk, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Nielsen, Miss V. Popper, Mr. Geo. P. Sorenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scheuch, Mr. M. Speelman, Miss M. Shamute, Mr. D. C. Tatom, Mr. A. Weill and Mr. and Mrs. H. Waite.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Nagato Maru* (Calcutta line) left Kobo for Hongkong via Osaka and Moji on May 17th, and is expected here on May 25th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Igo Maru* (European line) left Kobo for Hongkong via Moji and Shanghai on May 17th, and is expected here on May 25th.
 The M. S. Co.'s s.s. *Tania* left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst., and is due here on the afternoon of the 22nd inst.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aberdeen (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 22nd.
Agapenor (Blue Funnel line), from Japan, due May 21st.
Alipore (P. & O.), due May 22nd, about 8 a.m.
Anchises (Blue Funnel), due May 19th.
Devotion (Blue Funnel), due May 21st.
Edmore (Admiral line), from Shanghai, due May 23rd.
Empress of Asia, due to-day at 8 a.m.
Fushimi Maru (N.Y.K.), from U.S.A., due May 26th.
Griqua (Ellerman line), from Europe, due May 22nd.
Heinan Maru (N.Y.K.), from Bombay, due May 22nd.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), from London, due May 25th.
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due June 11th.
Muroran Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 19th.
Nanking (China Mail), due June 11th.
Siberia (P.K.K.), due May 27th.
Taiyo Maru (T.K.K., ex *Cap Finisterre*), due Hongkong May 23rd.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Sydney, due May 21st.
Tamiura Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due May 20th.
Tokomi Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due June 1st.
Yangtze (Blue Funnel), due June 11th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 19th.

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STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
RAKUYO MARU	17,500	June 10th
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SAILING FROM
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S.S. "NANKING" ... June 13th

SAILING FROM
 HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

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July 22nd	June 25th

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WEATHER REPORT.

May 18th, at 12.17—Pressure has decreased considerably at Vladivostok and Weihsaiwei, and has increased slightly at other reporting stations.

The Hainan and Formosa depressions have apparently filled up.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day 3.43 inches. Total since January 1st, 25.36 inches against an average of 17.33 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Variable winds light; cloudy, rainy.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOWEN CASTLE"

From "NEW YORK"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 14th May.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th May will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th May, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th May, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counterchecked by DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.
 Hongkong, May 14th, 1921. 941

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NIPPON"

From TRIESTE, via VENICE, BRINDISI and the STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 14th May. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th May, will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th May, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th May, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counterchecked by DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.
 Hongkong, May 14th, 1921. 942

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS

The Steamship "BENDORAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th May, will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th May, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th May, at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counterchecked by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd. Agents.
 Hongkong, May 13th, 1921. 940

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA S.S. CO. LTD.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZU MARU" ... on or about 24th May.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 24th May.

For further particulars, please apply to—

M. KOBAYASHI, AGENT,
 No. 37, Bonham Street, West. Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. No. 140.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS OF MEMORY AND DEBILITY

CHAPOTEAU'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy, and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all nervous ailments in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

S.S. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... via Suez ... 5th July.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transhipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Reiss & Co., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"KNIGHT COMPANION" ... via Panama Canal ... 1st June.

"CITY OF MADRAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th May, Noon.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 19th May, 4 P.M.
WHAIRAW, CHIRROO & LINTIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 19th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 20th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 21st May, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & PHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 22nd May, 9 A.M.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"PAKHOT"	On 22nd May, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 24th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & FUJOW	"SINKING"	On 24th May, Noon.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"BOUCHOW"	On 26th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly) taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TUESDAY 30,

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAICHONG" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart | FRIDAY, May, 20th, at 12 Noon.
"HAILONG" ... Capt. W. Couper | TUESDAY, May, 24th, at 11 A.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore | FRIDAY, May, 27th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,346	11th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June	do.
"SYRIA"	7,000	2nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th Aug.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" | 8,100 | 22nd May | Calcutta via Singapore, Pango & B'goon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	31st May	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"EASTERN"	4,500	25th June	Townsville, Brisbane
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sydney & Melbourne

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ALIPPORE"	7,000	22nd May	Japan via Shanghai
"TANDA"	7,346	25th May 9 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"PLASSY"	7,346	30th May	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,000	6th June	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Dewart, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Saturday, 31st May.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIE, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CANADA MARU" ... Tuesday, 14th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDO MARU" ... Sunday 13th 2nd May.

"PEKING MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st June.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st May.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 16th June.

NEW YORK via SUEZ—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ, "SUMATRA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"HAYRE MARU" ... Tuesday, 30th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 32nd May.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY ... Thursday, 18th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1 Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer | Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with electric light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
"CROSSKEYS" Freight only	April 19th	May 21st
"WEYATOREE" Freight only	May 25th	June 10th
"EDMORE" Freight only	May 25th	June 10th
"ELDRIDGE" Freight only	June 20th	July 10th
"WEYATOREE" Freight only	July 25th	Aug. 18th
"KEYSTONE STATE" Freight only	Aug. 3rd	Sept. 12th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT
(Calling Koko & Yokohama).S.S. "ABERCOSS" calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports Sailing May 22nd.
S.S. "MONTAGUE" Freight only ... June 4th.Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commerce points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO & FROM
SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA
JAVA PORTS

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE ONAWA ... May 25th.

GLYMONT ... June 20th.

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

5th FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.
Tel. 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" ... to NEW YORK About May 25th.

S.S. "WYNAR" ... to NEW YORK ... June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE

2477 & 2478.

AGENTS.

5TH FLOOR

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DISBURSEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 27,050	On or about 1st June.
	Shanghai (only)	

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 31st May.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

H. HODENFUSER,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" May 25th.

"VICTORIA" June 24th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.
Agents,
115, Cross Street Road, Central.

Tel. 2307.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
CANADA, U.S.A. and MANILA	Empress of Asia	19th inst.
CALCUTTA AND STRAITS	Muroran Maru	19th inst.
SHANGHAI	Shanghai Maru	21st inst.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Togo Maru	21st inst.
STRAITS	Albatross Maru	22nd inst.
STRAITS	Albatross Maru	22nd inst.
STRAITS	Tanda	22nd inst.
STRAITS	Kaga Maru	23rd inst.
JAPAN & MANILA	Fushimi Maru	23rd inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
*Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Sochu Maru	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Aden and Egypt	Pernia	Thursday, 19th, 9.45 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Bonita Castle	Thursday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and N. China	Swatow	Thursday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Weihsai, Cebu and Tientsin	Albatross	Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	Tanda	Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy and Philippine Islands	Bonita Castle	Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Bonita Castle	Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Thursday, 19th, 3.30 P.M.
Philippine L. Straits, Bangkok, Egypt, and EUROPE via LIVERPOOL	Tyda	Thursday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Asia	Thursday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Hanoi	Friday, 20th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foshan	Haiphong	Friday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden	Kunming	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yunnan	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yunnan	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yunnan	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Yunnan	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	Yunnan	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
*Swatow, Shanghai and N. China	Yunnan	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yunnan	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and North China	Yunnan	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Yunnan	Friday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.

Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"AGAPENOR"	23RD MAY	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"MACHAON"	13TH JUNE	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"LAOMEDON"	11TH JULY	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"MENTOR"	19TH JULY	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"TYDEUS"	20TH MAY	M'sles, Havre, L'pool & G'gow.
"HECTOR"	1ST JUNE	Liverpool & Glasgow.
"EURYADES"	9TH JUNE	Genoa, M'sles, L'pool & G'gow.
"OANFA"	17TH JUNE	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TEUCER"	25TH MAY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALTYBIUS"	15TH JUNE	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH JULY	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"KT. COMPANION"	1ST JUNE	via Panama.
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	21ST JUNE	for London.
"MENTOR"	19TH JULY	for London.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

For Freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
St. George's Building.
Telephone 3165.
Telegrams "Furness"

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

HONGKONG TIME FOR MAY.

Date	Sunrise	Sunset
May 19th	5.42 a.m.	6.59 p.m.
May 20th	5.41 a.m.	6.59 p.m.
May 21st	5.41 a.m.	6.59 p.m.
May 22nd	5.41 a.m.	6.59 p.m.
May 23rd	5.40 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
May 24th	5.40 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
May 25th	5.40 a.m.	7.1 p.m.
May 26th	5.39 a.m.	7.1 p.m.
May 27th	5.39 a.m.	7.2 p.m.
May 28th	5.38 a.m.	7.2 p.m.
May 29th	5.38 a.m.	7.3 p.m.
May 30th	5.38 a.m.	7.3 p.m.
May 31st	5.38 a.m.	7.4 p.m.
June 1st	5.38 a.m.	7.4 p.m.

O. W. JEFFRIES,
Chief Assistant

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 18th to 25th, 1921.

Date	High Water				Low Water			
	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height	Time	Height
Thur. 19	7.40	6.2	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3
Fri. 20	8.38	6.1	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3
Sat. 21	9.31	6.0	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3
Sun. 22	10.21	5.9	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3
Mon. 23	11.18	5.8	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3
Tue. 24	12.10	5.7	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3
Wed. 25	1.05	5.6	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3	1.18	3.3

COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

May 18th.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100/10
Bank Bill, on demand	100/10
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 12 months sight	100/10
On Paris—	
Bank Bill, on demand	100/10
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 12 months sight	100/10
On New York—	
Bank Bill, on demand	100/10
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 12 months sight	100/10
On Hongkong—	
Telegraphic Transfer	100/10
Bank Bill, on demand	100/10
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 60 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 90 days sight	100/10
Bank Bill, at 12 months sight	100/10

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, December 29th, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中
(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)
Authorized Capital ... \$40,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 7,798,023.00
HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Commercial Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.
London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
TSUEN PEI, Manager.
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)
Subscribed Capital ... Fr. 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Fr. 75,000,000
Reserve Funds ... Fr. 20,000,000
Deposits ... Fr. 85,000,000
The Chinese Government Owns one-third of the Capital.
HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon	Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Marseilles	Hanoi	Vladivostok
Peking	Singapore	Foochow
Shanghai	Canton	Swatow
Tientsin	Saigon	Yokohama
Hankow	Haiphong	Manila
New York	Batavia	Amoy
Bombay	Tientsin	Poon-Poon

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In SAN FRANCISCO: Crocker National Bank.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold, terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French Exchange.
M. MONTAGNIER, Manager.
Hongkong, January 20th, 1921.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Funds ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, March 30th, 1921.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:
Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$2,500,000
Sterling ... \$1,500,000
Silver ... \$1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
G. T. M. EDWARDS, Esq.—Chairman.
G. M. DONWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq.—Hon. Mr. E. V. D. FARR.
A. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.—W. L. FATTENDEN, Esq.
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Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG, H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager: Hongkong—A. H. BARKER, Esq.
Acting Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

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LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, April 26th, 1921.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
St. George's Building, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors:
Mr. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager... Mr. L. S. HOLM.
Asst. Manager... Mr. K. T. WONG.
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 3 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent. per annum, respectively.
L. S. HOLM,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN

Limited.
(TAIWAN BANK).
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 45,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
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FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankou, Keelung, Maktung, Nantao, Fusan, Shingchi, Tainan, Tamsui, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, etc.

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OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
S. KONDOE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG
Established 1918.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ... 500,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Fung Wai Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,
Mr. Y. K. Koon Chiu, Mr. Mok Ching Hong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yung Tung,
Mr. E. H. Kwock, Mr. Chan Ching Shue,
Mr. Ng Chung Lak, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fung.

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YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, PENANG,
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SAMARANG, SOERABAYA.

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
C. L. SANDER,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 29th, 1921.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—4, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong Branch—Pavilion Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 3 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. per annum, respectively. Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. UNANG LY,
Manager.
Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

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D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

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